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We Claim:

- A bispecfic molecule comprising a first determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Activation Module (ITAM) and a second determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Inhibition Module (ITIM).
- 2. The bispecific molecule of claim 1, wherein at least one determinant comprises a protein or an antibody or fragment thereof.
- 3. The bispecific molecule of claim 1, wherein at least one determinant is a humanized antibody or fragment thereof.
- 10 4. The bispecific molecule of claim 1, wherein the first determinant targets FcεRI and the second determinant targets HM18.
 - 5. The bispecific molecule of claim 1, wherein the first determinant targets IgE or an allergen and the second determinant targets HM18.
 - 6. The bispecific molecule of claim 1, wherein the first determinant targets FcɛRl and the second determinant targets FcyRll.
 - 7. The bispecific molecule of claim 1, comprising antigen-binding regions from two different antibodies or binding proteins.
 - 8. A pharmaceutical compound comprising the bispecific molecule of claim 1.
- 9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the bispecific molecule of claim 1 and
 20 a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient, or diluent.
 - 10. A recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding recombinant antibody fragments according to claim 1, and the necessary control elements to enable the expression of said recombinant antibody fragment in a host cell.

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- 11. A recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding the recombinant antibody fragments according to claim 7, and the necessary control elements to enable the expression of said recombinant antibody fragments in a host cell.
- A method for producing a bispecific molecule, comprising the steps of culturing a host cell which is transformed with a vector according to claim 8 under conditions enabling the expression of said bispecific molecule in said host.
 - 13. A method for producing a bispecific molecule, comprising the steps of culturing a host cell which is transformed with a vector according to claim 9 under conditions enabling the expression of said bispecific molecule in said host.
 - 14. A method of treating an allergic disease, comprising administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a bispecific molecule comprising a first determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Activation Module (ITAM) and a second determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Inhibition Module (ITIM).
 - 15. A method of treating an immunological disease or condition associated with cell activation comprising administering a gene construct encoding bispecific antibodies or fragments thereof, or bispecific proteins comprising a first determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Activation Module (ITAM) and a second determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Inhibition Module (ITIM).
 - 16. A method of treating an allergic disease or condition comprising administering a gene construct encoding bispecific antibodies or fragments thereof, or bispecific

proteins comprising a first determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Activation Module (ITAM) and a second determinant that targets an Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Inhibition Module (ITIM).

- 17. The method of claim 15 or 16, wherein the gene construct is incorporated in a plasmid or a viral vector.
 - 18. The method of any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein the first determinant targets FcɛRl and the second determinant targets HM18.
 - 19. The method of any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein the first determinant targets
 IgE or an allergen and the second determinant targets HM18.
- 10 20. A host cell transfected or infected with the gene construct of claim 15 or 16.
 - 21. The method of claim 15 or 16, wherein transfection or infection of the gene constructs is done ex vivo or in vivo.
 - 22. The method of claim 20, wherein the transfection is done *ex vivo* by electroporation, calcium phosphate transfection, microinjection or by incorporating the gene constructs into suitable liposomes.
 - 23. The method of claim 20, wherein the infection is done *in vivo* or *ex vivo* by incorporating the gene constructs into a retrovirus, adenovirus or a parvovirus vector, or by incorporating the gene constructs, or the gene constructs with a viral or plasmid vector, into a suitable liposome.

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